

VOL. I.

## SITTING BULL DEAD.

Killed By the Indian Police in an Attempt to Arrest Him.

## THE CHIEF'S LAST INTERVIEW.

St. Paul, Dec. 15.—Gen. Miles this evening received dispatches stating that in a fight near Standing Rock Agency, this morning, Sitting Bull and a number of his followers had been killed.

The first dispatch was from Pierre, S. D., stating that Sitting Bull and his son had been killed, but giving no further particulars.

The other dispatch was from Standing Rock Agency, dated this morning, stating that Sitting Bull had been killed in a fight near the agency, and that a number of his followers had been killed. The police were followed by a troop of cavalry under Capt. Fouchet, and in the morning, when the police reached Sitting Bull's camp on the Grand River, about forty miles from Standing Rock, they found arrangements being made for a funeral.

The cavalry had not yet reached the camp when the police arrested Bull and started back with him. His followers quickly rallied to his rescue and tried to kill the police. In the fight that ensued, Sitting Bull was killed. One of the police rode back to the cavalry and, after telling them the news, hurried on to the agency with the news of the battle.

Indian Commissioner Morgan this evening received from Indian agent McLaughlin the following dispatch, dated Fort Yates, N. D.: "Indian police arrested Sitting Bull, this morning, at the agency. His followers attempted to kill the police. Four police were killed and three wounded. Eight Indians were killed, including Sitting Bull and his son. Crow Foot, and several others were wounded. The police were surrounded for some time, but maintained their ground until relieved by United States troops, who now have possession of Sitting Bull's camp, with all women, children and property. Sitting Bull's followers, probably one hundred men, deserted their families and fled west of the Grand River. The police behaved nobly and great credit is due them."

Commissioner Morgan showed this telegram to the president last evening. The president said he regarded Sitting Bull as the greatest disturbing element in his tribe, and now that he was out of the way, he hoped that a settlement of the difficulties could be reached without further bloodshed.

## DETAILS.

St. Paul, Dec. 17.—When the Indian police, who number about twenty men, reached Sitting Bull's village, they found the Sioux all ready to depart for the southwest, and instant action was necessary to prevent this movement. The police at once made a rush for Sitting Bull, surrounded him, telling him he was a prisoner, started on once on the trail for the agency. The old chief made no attempt at resistance, but hardly had his capture been made known his son headed a party of Bull's followers and attempted to recapture their chief. A desperate running fight ensued, and the police were getting the worst of it. In the skirmish Sitting Bull attempted to get away from his captors and to join the attacking party of his friends. He fought wildly and was killed, with several of his followers. Seven of the Indian police also fell, dead, and the whole band would probably have been massacred had it not been for the timely arrival of the cavalry.

## OFFICIAL COMMENT.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Gen. Brooke, in command of the troops at Pine Ridge, telegraphed the situation to Assistant Adj. Gen. Corbin at Army headquarters tonight as follows: "All the Indians who can be brought are now here or near here, leaving about 2000 backs in the Bad Lands. They refuse to listen to anyone or anything. Against these I will send sufficient force to capture or fight them. All has been done that can be done. The Indians now out have a great many stolen horses and cattle with them. I hope to be able to end this matter now."

The following official telegram was also received:

St. Paul, Dec. 17.—Sitting Bull was arrested this morning at daylight by the Indian police. Friends attempted his rescue and a fight ensued. Sitting Bull, his son, and a Black Bird and Sitting Bear, and four others were killed, also seven Indian police. Capt. Fouchet was killed in time with his two troops of Hotchkiss and Gatling guns and secured the body of Sitting Bull.

## GEN. MILES TALKS.

St. Paul, Dec. 17.—Gen. Miles said tonight that Sitting Bull had been dispatched to all the tribes—even those who are hostile to them—to tell them all the ammunition possible and prepare to go on the war-path in the spring. When he found that preparations were being made by the army to break up this scheme it was believed that he intended to begin fighting very soon and his arrest was ordered.

"I leave tonight for the Black Hills," said the General, "and I shall be on the reservation in three days. Gen. Brooke has reported to me that he has exhausted all possible means of settling whatever difficulties there may be. I think the situation is serious for the reason that there are a great many settlers comparatively unprotected, and they would be the first to feel the outbreak. I cannot say what will be done until I am on the ground, and besides it would not be good policy for me to disclose it if I had some plan decided on."

## HIS LAST INTERVIEW.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—The story of the last visit paid by a white man to Sitting Bull's camp prior to the tragic event, is told in a report received this afternoon by Assistant Adjutant Corbin. The narrative throws a flood of light on the old chief's wily character, and strongly depicts the difficulties existing in the isolated camp. The document is addressed to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morgan, by United States Indian Agent James McLaughlin, of Standing Rock, and reads in full as follows:

"Having just returned from Grand River district and referring to my former communication regarding the ghost dance craze among the Indians, I have the honor to report that on Saturday evening last I learned that such a dance was in progress at Sitting Bull's camp, and that a large number of Indians of the Grand River settlements were participants. Sitting Bull's camp is on the Grand river, forty miles from the agency, in a section of country outside the line of travel, only visited by those connected with the Indian service, and was therefore an excellent place for these scenes.

"I concluded to make them by surprise, and on Saturday morning left for that set-

tlement accompanied by Louis Primeau, arriving there about 3 p. m., and having left the road usually traveled by me in visiting the settlement, we got upon them unexpectedly and found a ghost dance at its height. There were about forty-five men, twenty-five women and twenty boys and ten girls participating, (a majority of the latter boys and girls until a few weeks ago were pupils of the day schools of the Grand River settlements) and approximately 200 persons, lookers-on, who had come to witness the ceremony, either from curiosity or sympathy, most of whom had their families with them, and encamped in the neighborhood.

"I did not attempt to stop the dance then going on, as in their crazed condition under the excitement it would have been useless to attempt it, but after remaining for some time talking to the spectators, I went to the house of Henry Bullhead, three miles distant, where I remained overnight and returned to Sitting Bull's house next morning, where I had a long talk with sitting Bull and a number of his followers.

"I spoke very plainly to them, pointing out what had been done by the Government for the Sioux people, and how this faction, by their present conduct, were abusing the confidence that had been reposed in them by the Government in its magnanimity in granting them full amnesty for all past offenses, when from destitution they were compelled to surrender as prisoners of war in 1880 and 1881, and dwell at length upon what was being done in the way of educating their children, and for their own industrial advancement, and assured them of what this absurd craze would lead to, and the chastisement that would certainly follow if these demoralizing dances and disregard of department orders were not soon discontinued.

"I spoke with feeling and earnestness and my talk was well received, and I am convinced that it had a good effect. 'Sitting Bull,' while being very obstinate, and at first inclined to assume the role of 'big chief' before his followers, finally admitted the truth of my reasoning and said he believed me to be a friend to the Indians as a people, but that I did not like him personally, but that when in doubt in any matter in following my advice he had always found it well, and that now he held a proposition to make to me, which, if I agreed to and would carry out, it would allay all further excitement among the Sioux over the ghost dance. He proposed that I should accompany him on a journey to trace from the agency to each of the other tribes of Indians through which the story of the Indian Messiah had been brought, and when he reached the last tribe, or where it originated, if they could not produce the man who started the story, and we did not find the new Messiah, as described, upon the earth, together with the dead Indians returning to inhabit this country, he would return convinced that they (the Indians) had been too credulous and imposed upon, which report from him would satisfy the Sioux, and all practices of the ghost dance would cease, but that if found to be as professed by the Indians they be permitted to continue their medicine practices and organized as they are now endeavoring to do.

"I told him that this proposition was a novel one, but that the attempt to carry it out would be similar to an attempt to catch up the wind that blew the air, but I wished him to come to my house where I would give a whole night, or day and night in which time I thought I could convince him of the absurdity of this foolish craze. He did not, however, promise to come into the agency to discuss the matter, but said he would consider my talk and decide after deliberation.

"I consumed three days in making this trip and feel well repaid by what I accomplished, as my presence in their midst encouraged the weaker and doubting, and set those who are believers in thinking of the advisability of continuing the non-sensical practices they are now engaged in. I also found that the active members in the dance were not more than half the number of the earlier dancers, and believe that it is losing ground among the Indians, and, while there are many who are half believers, I am satisfied that I can keep the dance confined to the Grand river district.

"Desiring to use every reasonable means to bring Sitting Bull and his followers to abandon this dance, and to look upon its practice as detrimental to their individual interests and the welfare of their children, I made the trip in order to ascertain the extent of the disaffection and the best measure for effecting its discontinuance. From close observation I am convinced that the dance can be broken up, and after due reflection would respectfully suggest that in case my visit to Sitting Bull fails to bring him in to see me in regard to the matter, as invited to do, all Indians living on Grand river be notified that those wishing to be known as opposed to the ghost doctrine, friendly to the Government, and desiring the support provided in the treaty must report to the agency for such enrollment and be required to camp near the agency for a few weeks, and those selecting their medicine practices, in violation of department orders, to remain on Grand river from which subsistence will be held.

"Something looking toward breaking up this craze must be done and, since cold weather is approaching, now is the proper time. Such a step as here suggested would leave Sitting Bull with but few followers, as all or nearly all would report for enrollment and thus he would be forced in himself.

"There are not many firearms among the Indians, still there are a few, and as a pledge of good faith on their part they should be required to turn in their arms to the agency and get a memorandum receipt for the same. I am confident that I can, by such a course, settle the Messiah craze at this agency, and also thus break up the power of Sitting Bull without trouble and with but little excitement. This will be sustained by public sentiment and conform to the discipline approved by the better disposed Indians. It is true that it would unsettle the Indians of that district in their home life for a few weeks, but after which all worry and uneasiness would cease, while with the ghost practice continued, all the participants being Indians regularly rationed by the Government without any appearance of withdrawal of this support, anxiety among well disposed and the greater temptation for others to join is increased."

## Accepts the Inevitable.

Washington, D. C., December 16.—Representative Bowdon, of the second Virginia district, says that he had no intention of contesting the seat of Hon. John W. Lawson, Democrat, elected to succeed him in the fifty-second congress although he felt confident that Lawson had been defeated by 3600 votes. To establish all his assensions of fraud, he said, would require him to see about 6,000 or 7,000 voters in the district and he could not do this in the forty days allowed him by law. Besides this, it would cost him about \$30,000.

## INGALLS NOT WANTED.

The Farmers' Alliance Favor His Retirement.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 17.—A special from Atchison, Kansas, the home of Senator Ingalls, says that the Farmers' Alliance of Atchison county, at a recent meeting, adopted resolutions recommending the retirement of Mr. Ingalls from the senate and the election of a Farmers' Alliance man.

## IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

A Large But Unimportant Body.—A Banquet, a Speech from Gov. Fowle, but Nothing Special Done.

## DETAILS OF THE CONVENTION.

(Special to the Post.)

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 18.—The Southern Immigration Convention assembled here today with a large attendance. The delegates from Big Stone Gap were Messrs Mills, Barbour, Palmer and Sears. The convention though containing several hundred delegates, seemed to be composed chiefly of land agents, bankrupt farmers who wished to sell their farms, and broken down politicians in the last stages of political decay, and is no predecessor of Hot Springs, N. C., near here, one year ago, where there were present Cardinal Gibbons, Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, John R. Proctor, Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, men of force from all the Southern states east of the Mississippi river, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Texas, and representatives from the Louisville & Nashville, Richmond & Danville, East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia and other railroads.

To illustrate the pettiness of some of the proceedings—a resolution was introduced today to change the name of the convention to the Nation Industrial Convention, on the ground that the present name is sectional, and suggests the least important matter to be considered by the assemblage, the convention would not consider the resolution but hooted it down. One old hayseed exclaimed, "Who is it that is so national? Some d— Yankee who has come down here!"

While there is no doubt the convention is intended primarily to benefit the South, and immigration is the key-note of the campaign, it is evident that no good will be accomplished by such a body as we have here today.

The Big Stone Gap delegation feels it is on a higher plane, and will welcome the Yankee, the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Frenchman, the man with brain, pluck, ideas, energy, money and whatever will build us up.

Governor Fowle, of North Carolina, made an effective speech and put some life into the proceedings.

A banquet will be given the delegates tonight, when it is hoped we will have more snap in a social way than we have had in our business proceedings.

A severe snow and wind storm has been raging for twenty-four hours, trains are much behind time while mail and telegraph service are much impaired.

## A NASHVILLE MAN'S BAD BREAK.

Arrested on the Charge of Obtaining Money on False Pretenses.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 15.—Detective R. M. Porter today received a telegram from Inspector Byrnes, of New York, stating that he had William Cullen under arrest. Mr. Porter left tonight to bring him to Nashville. Cullen is charged with obtaining \$10,000 on false pretenses. He was the agent for the Mexican Lottery and at each drawing received by telegraph a cipher message giving the numbers said to have drawn prizes. This he would translate and then have the list printed. About the 1st of November he, having two tickets on hand, is alleged to have fixed the list to show that his tickets had drawn \$5,000 each. He gave a friend \$1,000 to present them at the bank, stating that it would look like there was an arrangement between him and the company if he drew the money. This friend received \$1,000 in cash and \$9,000 in checks, Cullen afterwards collecting \$1,500. The bank had taken the precaution of telegraphing to Mexico, however, and the \$7,500 check was never cashed.

Cullen left here about ten days ago, just before the above matter became public.

## FAILURE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Maris & Smith Bankers and Brokers, Go by the Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 17.—Maris & Smith, bankers and brokers at No. 29 South Third street, this city, made an assignment this afternoon to Samuel B. Huey. The assignment followed the entering of a judgment against the firm on a note for \$15,000 in favor of John M. Maris, father of William Maris, the senior member of the firm. Assignee Huey said tonight that the liabilities will probably exceed \$300,000, distributed among a number of creditors. There are several debts ranging from \$20,000 to \$50,000. Nothing can be learned as to the assets of the firm. They managed to meet all of their engagements at the stock exchange up to the closing hour, and the assignment was not announced until after the closing hour. The firm has been gradually reducing its deals at the exchange for some time past, and its liabilities there are small.

## MEXICAN MAILS.

Postmasters Ordered to Intercept Lottery Circulars.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The postmaster general today issued the following order: "Postmasters will hereafter intercept the transmission in the mails and decline to deliver at their respective offices any circulars in sealed envelopes brought into the United States from Mexico, prepaid by less than the five-cent rate, and will, whenever such matter is discovered in transit or in the office of the delivery, hold the same and report the fact to the postmaster general for instructions as to the disposal of it. This order is especially intended to apply to the circulars of Mexican lotteries, which have heretofore been received in sealed envelopes, the corners of which have been clipped and the postage of which has been paid by Mexican stamps of the denomination of 1 cent."

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## HEAVY FAILURE IN BALTIMORE.

The Druid Mills Manufacturing Company Forced to Make an Assignment.

BALTIMORE, Md., December 15.—The Druid Mills Manufacturing Company, B. F. Gambrill, president, has made a deed of assignment for the benefit of its creditors to Skipwith Wilmer, trustee. The bond filed is for \$600,000. The concern is one of the largest cotton-duck manufacturing companies in the country. Its failure is due, the company's officials state, to the stringency of the money market. Mr. Wilmer says that he could say nothing further than that the banks of the city would be the principal losers.

The company has given employment to 350 operatives. The officers are: Benjamin F. Gambrill, vice-president; Charles J. Oliver, secretary and treasurer. The mills have been in operation since 1866, when the first mill was completed and put in operation. In 1872 a second mill was completed and put in operation as the largest cotton-duck mill in the United States, which rank it has since held. The two mills operated a total of 15,000 spindles. They used about forty hales of cotton daily. The mills are located on the north side of Union avenue just east of Jones's falls.

## THE MILLS RUNNING.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—The cotton-duck mill of the Druid Mills Manufacturing company, which got into financial trouble this week, were in full operation today. Cards posted about informed the operatives that the mills would continue to be run as usual and would be under the supervision of old officers.

## CUTTING AWAY THE BRAIN.

A Most Difficult and Successful Operation in Brain Amputation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—A patient leaves the county hospital this week who has undergone a remarkable case of brain amputation. There have been a number of similar operations performed on the brain in the Cook county hospital recently, but none have been more successful than that of which four-year-old Mamie Brown was the subject.

Last August the little girl was admitted to the hospital, suffering from a fracture of the skull. The entire left side of the head had been crushed in by the kick of a horse. A trephining operation was performed and the patient seemed to be doing well. No ill effects were noticed for several days, when a curious growth was observed on the head, above and behind the right ear. A close investigation showed that the dura mater, or tough membrane covering the brain, had been fractured and the aperture was forcing its way through the aperture and out through the fractured skull. There was a hole in the head as large as a silver half-dollar. The brain continued to protrude, forming what was called herna of the brain. Enough forced itself out to form a lump larger than a walnut. It was then that an operation was decided on. It was seen that an attempt to replace the brain would be useless, and it was decided to remove the protruding portion.

The little sufferer was chloroformed and the physicians removed a portion of her brain. The operation was a very successful. The child rallied from the operation and was soon able to be running around the wards. She has lost none of her faculties and seems to be as bright as any four-year-old girl should be. In a few days she will be returned to her parents.

## OUR POPULATION.

Superintendent Porter Makes an Estimate of Our Population in 1900.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Superintendent Porter hazards a prediction as to the population of the country in the year 1900. The census as finally announced including Indians, Alaska, and in a word, the entire country, 63,000,000. In 1900, Mr. Porter thinks, the population will be about 78,000,000, an increase of 15,000,000 from the decade. General Walker, the superintendent of the census of 1880, in an article published in 1873, predicted that the population of the country in 1900 would be about 75,000,000 under the most favorable circumstances.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Porter, "the results of the eleventh census show a right to expect a population in 1900 of seventy-seven, possibly seventy-nine millions, instead of seventy-five millions, as estimated by General Walker. Should the population during the next ten years increase in the same percentage as it has in the decade ending June 1, 1890, it will reach about seventy-eight millions. If the population during the next decade will not only be less, but the numerical increase will be less."

The population of the country is just midway between the limits set by the late Sunset Cox, who, in his speech on the Census bill of 1889 said the population might be as little as sixty-millions, or as much as sixty-four millions. General Walker never expected that the population in 1890 would exceed, even if it reached, sixty-four millions.

## SMALLPOX, NOT CHOLERA.

The Disease Which Is Ravaging the Republic of Guatemala.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—A sad record of mortality in Guatemala was brought to this port yesterday by the arrival of the Pacific mail steamer San Juan. Among the arrivals was Joseph McMullin, a newspaper man from New York. The republic of Guatemala, he said, is besieged by smallpox. The disease has made fearful progress recently. He said that in seven weeks there were 1,200 deaths throughout the country, and the number at last accounts was on the increase. But few sanitary precautions were taken when the epidemic first appeared. The result was that the people have been moved down by the hundreds. In the city of Guatemala dozens of deaths have occurred daily. All the hospitals are crowded and there is an open field for a score or more physicians. Contrary to dispatches last night, no cholera is reported from Guatemala.

## TRYING KOCH'S LYMPH.

Experiments Made in the Garfield Hospital at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Dr. Koch's lymph cure is now being tried on five patients in various stages of pulmonary tuberculosis at the Garfield Hospital in this city. The first inoculation was made several days ago, and the results are watched with great interest by the hospital physicians and the doctors of the city. So far, in none of the cases has the patient grown worse under the treatment. In one of the earliest cases the rise in temperature and other symptoms observed by Dr. Koch in his experiments have been noted, but in another case the expected reaction has not occurred. The doctors, however, are far from being discouraged, and the inoculations will be continued. It may be a month yet, they say, before they will be ready to announce their conclusions, as they intend to give the lymph a most thorough trial.

## REPUTABLE PARNELL.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Irish Parliamentary Fund Association has issued a document declaring against Parnell. The paper is signed by the members of the executive committee—Eugene Kelly, Jos. J. O'Donohue, William R. Grace and others—including the best known and wealthiest Irishmen of New York.

## AN AVALANCHE AT ROANOKE.

Crushes in the Roof of the Machine Shops, Instantly Killing a Workman and Injuring Others.

ROANOKE, VA., Dec. 17.—The sharp shriek of the whistle of the Roanoke machine works started the town a little after one o'clock last night.

It was followed by the clangor of the fire bells which pealed out a wild alarm, and the firemen were soon on the way to the works with their reels and hook and ladder apparatus.

The depth of the snow, however, precluded the possibility of reaching the scene with their apparatus, and all that could be done was to carry the hose in a wagon to the scene of action.

Fighting their way through the deep drifts and blinding snowstorm to the works, it was discovered that the alarm was caused by the fall of the blacksmith shop owing to the enormous weight of the snow piled upon the roof.

The ruin was complete. The immense building was but a vast pile of shapeless debris, and the consternation was changed to horror when it was learned that out of some fifteen employees who were working in the shops, one was killed and others injured.

The crash commenced in the new addition to the building, and the workmen, warned by the noise, fled for their lives, all escaping except Ed. Linkenhooker, a hammer-boy, who was killed and buried beneath the ruins.

M. Tipplady was slightly injured, and David M. Craig was hurt, but left for a surgeon's office before he could be interviewed by the Herald representative, so we are unable to state the extent of his injuries.

A score of willing hands worked lustily to recover the bodies of the buried youth and the bruised remains were soon reached and cared for tenderly, until it could be borne to his sorrowing relatives.

The debris soon caught fire in several places from the forges but the flames were extinguished by the use of snow instead of water.

It is needless to comment upon a disaster whose effects will be severely felt by several hundred employees thus thrown out of work in the depth of winter, and the superintendent Hickey is just now unable to estimate the pecuniary damages.

A snow storm whose like has not been for many years rendered it extremely difficult to reach the scene and impeded the efforts of the workers.

It was rumored that other shops were threatened by the enormous weight of snow accumulated upon their roofs, but we hope that the rumor will prove unfounded, and that no further injuries may befall our greatest industrial establishment; one upon whom so many thousands of our people depend for a livelihood.

## CUBA'S BRIGAND.

The Richest District of the Island Under the Control of Manuel Garcia.

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 18.—The amiable Manuel Garcia, the brigand, seems to be doing whatever pleases him, and without standing the reward last, on payment of \$10,000 in gold for his head, his recent exploits locate him in the vicinity of the frequented highway between Havana and Batabano. All the Government troops have been stationed along and near this route. He seems to have passed so near the ambuscaded troops as to be fired upon, coolly returning the attack and escaping without harm; carrying off Mr. Antonio Vento to his hiding place and demanding \$5,000 gold for his ransom, and permitting him to return to his home on Saturday last, on payment of \$3,000 by a friend, with the understanding that he (Garcia) would shortly call on him in person for the remaining \$2,000.

From the graphic account given by Mr. Vento of his journey from home under the escort of the Garcia band, in which he said they crossed and recrossed the highway to Batabano several times, no doubt intending to impress him with the idea that they were taking him a long distance from home, it would appear an easy task to patrol this highway, between fifty and sixty miles from Havana on the north side, and it would be on the south side of the island, and it would be a question of time when the whole band could be captured. The richest district of this island appears to be under the control of this Manuel Garcia and his followers, causing no little anxiety to property holders in this part of Cuba.

## RAILROAD CHANGE.

The Shenandoah Valley Passes under the Control of the Norfolk & Western.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—President Kimball, of the Norfolk and Western railroad company, issued a circular to stockholders of the company this afternoon announcing that the reorganization of the Shenandoah Valley railroad has been completed and that road has now passed under its control. It will hereafter be known as the Norfolk & Western, a division of the Norfolk & Western, and jurisdiction of the Norfolk & Western has been extended over the divisions—that portion of the line between Roanoke and Shenandoah will be operated as the Roanoke division, and that portion between Shenandoah and Hagerstown as the Shenandoah division.

## MAHONE'S BALLOT-BOX.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Mr. Butler Mahone, son of General William Mahone has invented a patent ballot-box which he has been exhibiting around the capitol in Washington with a view to having it adopted by the Federal government and provided for in the force bill. According to the model the patent is to prevent ballot-box stuffing. There is an automatic arrangement which registers and punches every ticket dropped into the slot. Should more than one ticket be folded together and deposit in the box they will be punched with the same number as is provision made by which only one deposit can be made at once.

## EXPULSION FROM THE ALLIANCE.

An Editor Supported the Republican Candidate and Is Fined.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 17.—A sensation in Farmers' Alliance circles has just come to light. A McHan, editor of a paper called the Farmers' Alliance, has been expelled from the local branch, on account of having in the recent campaign thrown the editorial support of the paper to the republican candidate. McHan announces that he will continue the publication as an independent Farmers' Alliance journal.

## DILLON'S STATEMENT.

Concerning Recent Events in Ireland—Says Parnell is Not Fit to be Leader.

## HE DEFENDS GLADSTONE.

New York, Dec. 17.—John Dillon has not been inactive since his two colleagues sailed last Saturday morning. He has been in constant communication with his friends in Ireland, and has watched the movements of Parnell with interest. He has prepared and given to the press a statement as to the more recent events in Ireland, in which he says:

"In the miserable quarrel now going on in Ireland my main object has been from all bitterness of language which might render it difficult for us to fight together in the future as comrades, as we have done for the past ten years. And with this view I used every influence I possessed to prevent the war being carried in Ireland until all possible means of bringing about a compromise had been abandoned. The Kilkenny election had been precipitated, and I am strongly opposed to any personally offensive attacks on Mr. Parnell, although it must be admitted that the cruelly unjust charges he has levelled against members of his party, and the extraordinary violence of the methods by which he has sought to suppress all expression of opinion hostile to himself, makes it difficult for his opponents to maintain an attitude of moderation."

"Now, that Mr. Parnell has insisted on challenging public opinion in Ireland, I trust the Irish people will let their opinions be known in no uncertain fashion. If they declare for Parnell's leadership they must do so on the platform that of his manifesto and his speeches at Dublin and Cork, and that would mean a definite end for all time to all hope of winning home rule through the good will of the English people, and there is only one other way of winning—that is, by fighting for it."

"In other words, Mr. Parnell invites the people to abandon the policy by which he has led them for the past ten years and adopt a policy which must end in insurrection, if it ends in anything. I believe that this new policy means the destruction of all the work of the last ten years."

"Some of the language used in Ireland on both sides, disgusting and humiliating to every true friend of Ireland, is only calculated to divert the minds of the people from the true issue before them. That issue is not a personal one, but is a question of public policy and is exceedingly simple. Whether, if Mr. Parnell persists in refusing to retire from the leadership, the Tory party will win at the general election by such a majority as will condemn Ireland to another seven years of coercion and destroy all hopes of gaining home rule by parliamentary action in our time. This, and this alone, is the question which the Irish people have to consider."

"Mr. Parnell complains of Mr. Gladstone's attempt to dictate to the Irish party, yet in 1882, after the assassination in Phoenix Park, Mr. Parnell, without consulting any of his colleagues, went to Mr. Gladstone and offered to give up the leadership, resign his seat for Cork and retire from public life. And that at a time when Mr. Gladstone was not a home ruler and was not an ally of ours. And it was only at Mr. Gladstone's personal request that Mr. Parnell retained his position."

"What has Mr. Gladstone done in the present case? For nine days he has been in the divorce suit he waited in silence expecting Mr. Parnell to do as he had done in 1882. Then when he was convinced, from all the information at his command, that the general election was hopelessly lost, if Mr. Parnell retained the chair of the Irish party, Mr. Gladstone took steps to inform Mr. Parnell privately of this fact."

"With this information in his possession Mr. Parnell accepted his re-election, and it was only then that Mr. Gladstone published his letter for the information of the Irish party and Irish press, leaving to them to fall liberty and responsibility of acting under all circumstances as they thought best for the interest of their country. The cry of distaste is an idle and absurd cry."

"Mr. Parnell reproached his colleagues for re-electing him if they did not mean to stand by him through all eventualities. We re-elected him because we were grateful to him for all he had done for Ireland; because we trusted in his honor and in his patriotism; because we never for one moment supposed that he would allow his personal feelings to prevail with him when the safety of the country was at stake, or that he would appeal to us as he has done to stand by his leadership, even though it should involve the ruin of the cause."

"Mr. Parnell's revelation of private conversations with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley is a subject painfully humiliating to every Irish Nationalist. No one believes for a moment that the revelations would have been made were it not for Mr. Parnell's private difficulties, and to me it seems horrible that two English statesmen, who, during the last five years, have to my own knowledge consistently and steadfastly fought to secure a full and genuine measure of home rule for Ireland, should now be singled out for gross and monstrous insult, and that charges of treachery, attempts to corrupt the Irish party, etc., should be levelled against them. Charges for which I am convinced in my soul there is not a shadow of foundation. Charges would have never been imagined, much less uttered, but for the O'Shea divorce case and Mr. Gladstone's letter."

"As a last resort Mr. Parnell proposed that definite knowledge on certain points should be asked